

OR  
HEO/Ex8  
.4P1  
#238  
c.3

# Smoking fish at home—safety

OREGON

AUG 19 1983

STATE LIBRARY

A0000304075948

*Three common ingredients in all fish-smoking recipes are salt, smoke, and heat. This bulletin points out that salt and heat are important for safety, and it explains the basic techniques for preparing delicious smoked fish with absolute safety. It also recommends refrigerated storage for all smoked fish.*

*Note that this publication applies to fish heated during the smoking process. "Cold-smoked" fish (which usually means fish kept below a range of 80 to 90° F, 27 to 32° C) is a different product—and is not discussed here.*

## Smoked fish are good—but . . . !

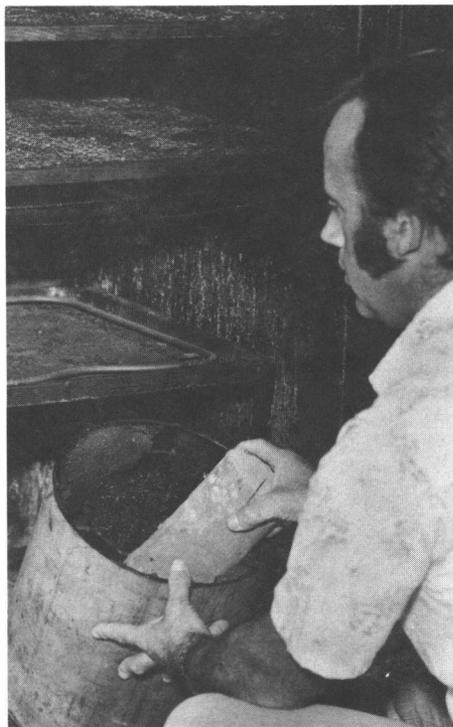
Fish smoked without proper salting and cooking can cause food poisoning—it can even be lethal. Most food-poisoning bacteria can and will grow under the conditions normally found in the preparation and storage of smoked fish. Botulism is, of course, the most harmful of these bacteria.

There are two requirements for the smoking of fish so that it will store safely with refrigeration (38° F, 3° C):

- You must heat fish to 180° F (82° C) *internal* temperature and maintain this temperature for 30 minutes.
- You must salt or brine fish long enough to insure adequate salt is present in the finished product (greater than 3½% water phase salt; see "3½% WPS" on page 4).

*Strict attention to both of these requirements is essential, for two reasons:*

- It is difficult to predict in advance exactly how much salt a piece of fish will absorb.
- It is difficult to determine after smoking whether the internal temperature did indeed remain at 180° F (82° C) for the full 30 minutes.



High-oil-content fish is usually the best for smoking. It absorbs smoke faster and has better texture. On the West Coast, some of these species are shad, sturgeon, smelt, herring, steelhead, salmon, mackerel, sablefish, and tuna. You can smoke any fish, however, without fear of food poisoning if you observe some basic principles. You will find these principles in the fundamental steps of all fish-smoking recipes: preparation, salting, smoking and cooking, and storage.

## Preparation

Different species of fish require different preparation techniques. Salmon are usually prepared by removing the backbone and splitting. Bottom fish are filleted. Herring are headed and gutted. Columbia River smelt are smoked whole.

In general, however, certain principles apply in all cases. First, use good quality fish. Smoking will *not* improve fish quality; it may, in fact, cover up certain conditions that could create food-safety problems later.

Thaw frozen fish in a cool place or in cool water.

Clean all fish thoroughly to remove blood, slime, and harmful bacteria. Keep fish as cool as possible at all times, but do not refreeze. When you cut fish for smoking, remember that uniformly-sized pieces will help achieve more uniform salt absorption without risk of oversalting. Do not let fish sit for extended periods after cleaning and before smoking.

## Salting

Salt is what preserves smoked fish. Products with high-moisture content requires more salt than "dry" products.

The minimum salt required for proper preservation is 3½% WPS. Without chemical analysis, it is hard to be certain that 3½% WPS *has* been achieved in your final product. That is why proper cooking and refrigerated storage are essential for absolute safety. However, some rules of thumb are useful to approximate the proper salt level.

Salt the fish before smoking in a strong salt solution (brine); salting in a brine that is 1 part table salt to 7 parts water—by volume, not by weight—for 1 hour will do in most cases. (This proportion is approximately 60° SAL, as measured on the salometer scale; see *Preparation of Salt Brines for the Fishing Industry* under "For further information.")

PNW 238 • June 1983

*A Pacific Northwest Extension Publication  
Oregon • Idaho • Washington*

About 30 minutes should do for a gutted herring. However, large or oily fish will require more time. Two hours for large chunks of a 30-pound salmon is a good starting place for experimenting.

Decrease the time for nonfat fish and for skinned fish. A final product that has a definite, but not unpleasant, salt flavor probably has achieved a 3½% WPS.

Dry salting techniques are acceptable, and the same general rules apply. However, brining should give more uniform salting than dry salting.

Many recipes call for lower salt brine concentrations than the 1 part table salt to 7 parts water formula given above—but for extended periods, 18 to 24 hours. These recipes may be sufficient, but they tend to offer more opportunity for bacterial growth and possible spoilage later. In addition, these procedures prolong the entire process and increase the mess you must clean up later.

Rinse and air dry all fish before smoking. This not only gives smoke a chance to deposit evenly but also helps to prevent surface spoilage during smoking. Smoke will not deposit easily on a wet surface.

If proper drying conditions are not available (cool, dry air), try placing the fish in the smokehouse with low heat (80° to 90° F, 27 to 32° C), no smoke, and doors open. With a wood heat source, use a low, clean flame.

## Smoking and cooking

Cook the fish at 180° F (82° C) internal temperature for at least 30 minutes at some time during the smoking “cycle.” This is probably the most important part of any fish-smoking recipe—and one that is often forgotten in home smoking.

Because you cannot determine the final salt content (without chemical analysis), proper cooking and adequate refrigeration are the only way you can insure a product safe from botulism.

A typical fish-smoking cycle (see figure 1) should bring the fish to 180° F (82° C) internal temperature within 6 to 8 hours (internal—not oven—temperature).

If your smokehouse cannot provide 200° to 225° F (93° to 107° C) oven temperatures, you will have to cook the final product in your kitchen oven. Waiting longer than 6 to 8 hours for that vital 30 minutes at 180° F (82° C) presents a danger of spoilage caused by bacteria growing under ideal conditions (100° to 130° F, 38° to 54° C).

**Remember:** smoke itself is not an effective preservative under most smokehouse conditions.

## Temperature °F

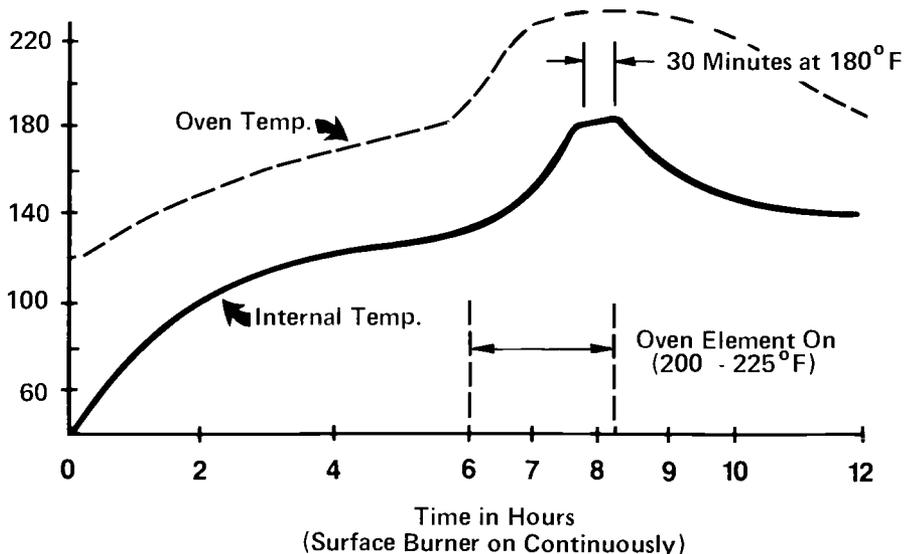


Figure 1.—Typical internal fish temperature during smoking cycle

A standard meat thermometer will work for checking the internal temperature of the largest piece in the smokehouse. This should insure that all the fish has reached 180° F (82° C). (Some smokehouses may have cool spots.) A long-stemmed dial thermometer inserted into the fish through a hole in the smokehouse wall may be desirable; it allows temperature monitoring without opening the door.

It is best to wait 3 to 5 hours before elevating the fish to the 180° F (82° C) internal temperature. This is easier to do after most of the moisture is gone, and there will be less tendency for a baked fish flavor. In addition, there will be less “curd” formation caused by juices boiling out of the fish.

Further smoking and drying can be done after the 30 minutes at 180° F (82° C). Keep the fish temperature above 140° F (60° C) to prevent growth of harmful bacteria. However, some oily fish (such as sablefish) may never “dry out” the way salmon or tuna does.

**Use only hardwood for making smoke.** Maple, oak, alder, hickory, birch, and fruit woods are all good fish-smoking woods. Wood from conifers will leave an unpleasant taste on the fish. Do not use fir, spruce, pine, or cedar.

Figure 2 illustrates the basic components of a good smokehouse.

A common question asked about fish smoking relates to the small metal smokers readily available in most hardware or sporting goods stores. This equipment may be adequate, but it has difficulty achieving

temperatures high enough to obtain proper cooking. So if you do use one of these small devices, you will need to use your kitchen oven to achieve the 30 minutes at 180° F (82° C) internal temperature.

## Storage

Refrigerate your smoked fish (below 38° F, 3° C) if you do not plan to consume it immediately. *This is essential:* The salt content is unknown, and there may be doubt about the time and temperature achieved in the smoking cycle.

You can retard mold growth on your smoked fish if you package it in a porous material such as cloth or paper toweling. This prevents “sweating,” a process where moisture moves from the fish to the inside of the bag, causing a wet spot where mold can grow. This is especially severe if you place warm, plastic-wrapped fish in a refrigerator.

For extended storage (longer than 1 or 2 weeks), tightly wrap and freeze smoked fish. Little quality is lost in frozen smoked fish because of its low moisture content. (For instructions on correct packaging for freezing, see *Home Freezing of Seafood* under “For further information.”)

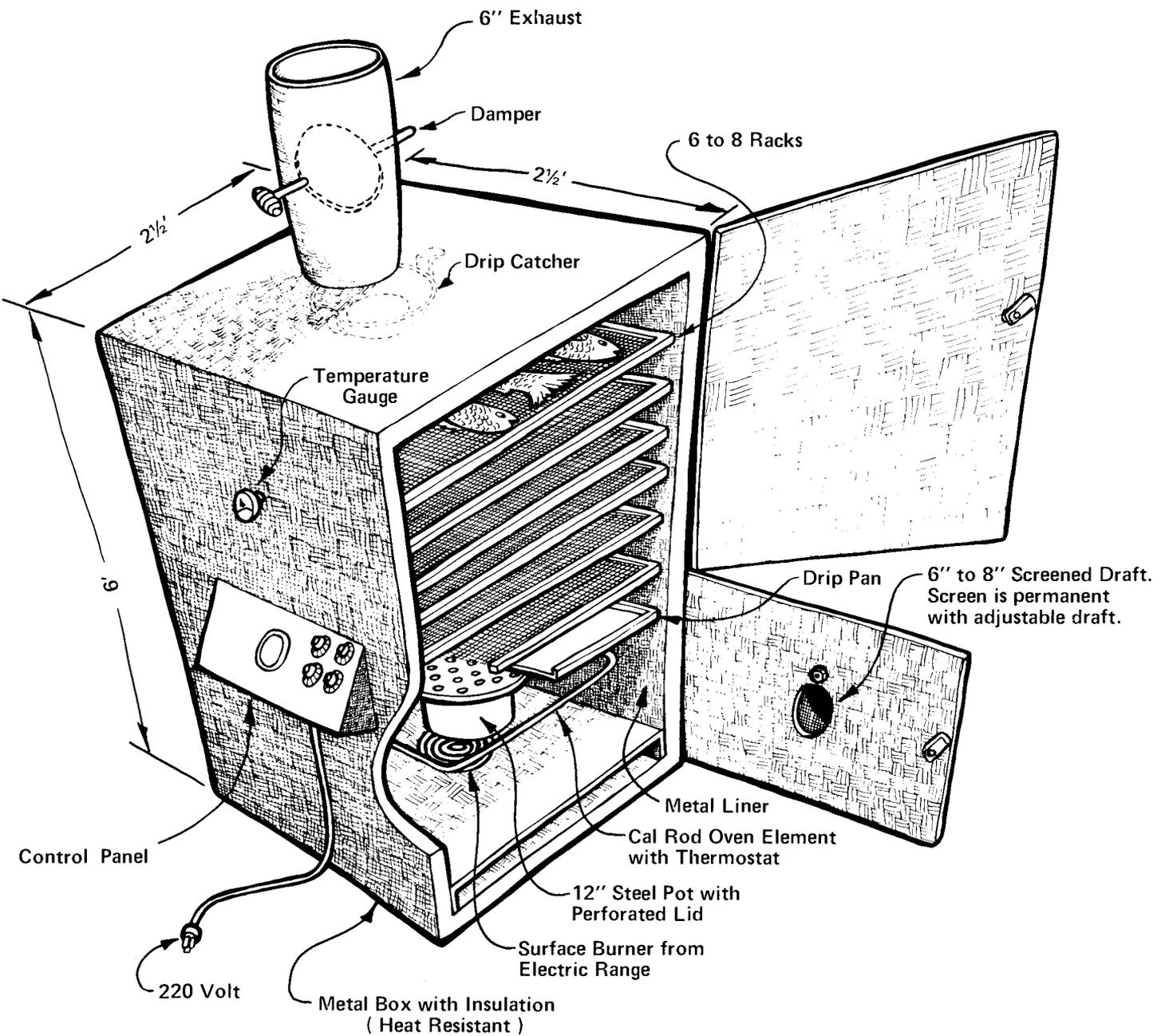


Figure 2.—Basic components of a smokehouse. This drawing is not intended, nor should it be used, as a blueprint for building a smokehouse. It shows the features to look for in a smokehouse and their general arrangement. The key features are: (1) an independent source of heat for the pot of wood chips or logs; (2) a controllable vent, or flue, at the top; (3) a controllable draft at the bottom; (4) some thermostatic control over the oven temperature connected to (5) another heat source to raise the temperature in the smokehouse to 200° to 225° F (93° to 107° C).

## Liquid smoke and sodium nitrite recipes

Liquid smoke and sodium nitrite inhibit toxin-producing bacteria. Most home fish smokers do not have the means to measure these chemicals. It is recommended that you *do not* rely on them for product safety. *What you can rely on—and it's all you can rely on—is adequate refrigeration.*

### 3½% WPS

This phrase (“WPS” stands for “water phase salt”) means that the salt content is 3½% of the moisture left after smoking. It is the minimum level of salt recommended by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for commercial products. Although most home smokers do not have the ability to measure %WPS, it is well to keep in mind that a definite level of salt is required for safety—and that adequate refrigeration is the only safeguard for those who cannot measure WPS.

## For further information

Most bookstores and sporting goods stores carry a variety of books on “smoke cooking.” Most have delicious recipes and clear instructions. These, plus the use of common sense in following the principles outlined in this publication, will insure safe, pleasing home-smoked fish.

Here are some suggestions for further reading. The first title is out of print but is available in some libraries:

Dudley, Shearon, J. T. Graikoski, H. L. Seagran, and Paul M. Earl, *Sportsman's Guide to Handling, Smoking, and Preserving Coho Salmon*, National Marine Fisheries Service, Fishery Facts-5 (Seattle, 1973). Reprint copies available (30¢ each) from: Extension Marine Education Specialist, OSU Marine Science Center, OR 97365.

For the following publications of the Oregon State University Extension Service, enclose the amounts indicated and send your order to Bulletin Mailing Office, OSU, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Brookhyser, Evelyn, and Kenneth S. Hilderbrand, Jr., *Filleting Tuna for Canning*, Oregon State University Extension Service Publication SG 73 (Corvallis, 1982). Single copy 25¢ + 25¢ postage.

Hilderbrand, Kenneth S., Jr., *Building a Small Crab Cooker for Home Use*, Oregon State University Extension Service, Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program Publication SG 70 (Corvallis, 1981). Single copy 25¢ + 25¢ postage.

Hilderbrand, Kenneth S., Jr., *Home Freezing of Seafood*, Oregon State University Extension Service, Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program Publication SG 7 (Corvallis, revised 1976). Single copy no charge; enclose 25¢ postage.

Hilderbrand, Kenneth S., Jr., *Preparation of Salt Brines for the Fishing Industry*, Oregon State University Extension Service, Sea Grant Marine Advisory Program Publication SG 22 (Corvallis, reprinted 1979). Single copy 25¢ + 25¢ postage.



---

Pacific Northwest cooperative Extension bulletins are joint publications of the three Pacific Northwest states—Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Similar crops, climate, and topography create a natural geographic unit that crosses state lines. Since 1949, the PNW program has published over 200 titles. Joint writing, editing, and production has prevented duplication of effort, broadened the availability of faculty specialists, and substantially reduced costs for the participating states.

---

This publication was prepared by Kenneth S. Hilderbrand, Jr., Extension seafood technologist, Oregon State University. It is a revision of Oregon State University Extension Service Publication SG 66, with the same title.

---

Published and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914, by the Oregon State University Extension Service, Henry A. Wadsworth, director; Washington State University Cooperative Extension, J. O. Young, director; the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service, H. R. Guenther, director; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.

The three participating Extension Services offer educational programs, activities, and materials without regard to race, color, national origin, or sex as required by Title IV of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. The Oregon State University Extension Service, Washington State University Cooperative Extension, and the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Service are Equal Opportunity Employers.